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IN FOR THE WAR.

But Alliancemen Will Fight Inside the Party.

QUESTIONS THEY WILL ASK

And to Which They Expect Answers from Candidates.

PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON TALKS

Defining the Farmers' Plan of Campaign and the Issues.

The farmers are in for the war; not to fight the democratic party, but to fight inside of it till they get candidates who will give them what they want.

The report that the Farmers' Alliance would put out candidates for congress and important state offices, has brought out a vigorous disavowal by the alliance of any such intention; but what is of vastly more importance, it has drawn out a clear and vigorous statement, by their president, of the platform and purpose of the alliance.

They precipitate upon the campaign two great practical questions which every candidate for important office will have thrown at him.

He will be asked to commit himself, and if he says yes, he will get their votes at the primaries; if he says no, they will scratch him.

The legislation they propose includes flexible currency and railroad regulation.

The currency reform is the one upon which they most strenuously insist, and in it they seek by a bold stroke to solve the money problem in a manner that will make farm products as current as silver bullion.

The scheme is simply that the government issue, in the crop season, a currency based on non-perishable farm products, advancing to the farmers eighty per cent of the crop's value for twelve months.

With this vigorous measure they propose to rearrange the whole financial system of the country, and in the tremendous task they demand the aid of those who ask their votes. This is the trying ordeal through which congressional aspirants will be put. It is the most radical change attempted in our government for decades, and it actually put in operation it would astonish the world. Great changes in political economy come from the people, and no one can tell what a year may bring forth.

President Livingston Opens the Campaign.

President Livingston unlimbered last night when he was asked about the report that the alliance would put out a ticket against the democratic ticket for congress.

"If there is any such movement among the farmers of Georgia, I am entirely ignorant of it," said he, "and my relations with my people are such that I would know if there was such a movement."

"There has been a good deal said in Georgia and outside of Georgia about three parties, but it has been confined to a few letters to Mr. Brown (editor of the Alliance Farmer) from the northwest, and I have had but one directly or indirectly on that question. It was from the secretary of the Banks county alliance, saying some man had proposed that their people in the ninth district get together and organize a third party. I discouraged it roundly, saying in my reply that the democratic and republican parties were well established in the country, their policy was pretty well understood and the mass of citizens would ally themselves with one or the other; that it was well nigh impossible to concentrate between these two parties anything with life and power, and I did not think there was any necessity for getting up a third party, or what has been designated as an alliance ticket."

Getting Down to Business.

"But I do want to say this, and I will say it publicly or privately: Our people have just interest enough in the politics of this country to inform themselves, and when informed they ought to go to the primaries and cast their votes for those men who will do the best for the whole people—not for any particular class. I don't believe we ought to elect men to the legislature to crush the railroads or the manufacturing interest, or any other interest. We want men who will represent the whole people, and I think they can be selected through the parties that now exist."

"When the nominating time comes in the fall, all those gentlemen who stand for re-election, or renomination, which means election, they will be asked to tell the public how they stand on those questions that affect us, and if they cannot answer correctly I can't pledge my people to vote for them. I shall certainly advise them not to do it."

"On what questions will you ask candidates to commit themselves?"

"First, the sub-treasury plan. I don't want to say that the alliance people are wedded to that, but something of that kind will be demanded—something that will give an effective currency to handle the business of the country without depressing prices or encouraging corner and monopolies. I am perfectly willing if I think some other plan to increase the currency. But I am decidedly in favor of the sub-treasury plan, and shall be willing to present it. I am going to carry the state on it, and when I get through, I think I can say, our people will not vote for any man who will not favor it—I mean in the nominations. In other words, they will give their preference to a man who favors that plan, or something like it. If Mr. Blount, for instance, should say he favored the principle, but could give us a better bill, we would say, all right, go ahead."

"We believe, whether we are right or wrong—but the alliance stands ready to change when convinced of an error—we believe the present currency system is the nursery of all these corners, trusts and combines. We believe it would be impossible to put up a cor-

ner in cotton, wheat, or anything, if the sub-treasury system, as we present it to congress, were adopted. We think so far the simple reason that we put the producer in such a position that his products are not forced on the market, or made to sell his produce at a given day. The producer gets twelve months to sell.

A Currency Based on Crops.
"The sub-treasury plan, proposed, briefly, that the government take the farmers' staple crops into its warehouses and issue him negotiable certificates to eighty per cent of the value of his products. With no charges but the bare expense of storage and insurance the crop is kept there a year. In that time the farmer sells it month by month, simply letting the supply keep up with the demand. This will regulate prices and prevent corners. It will break up all this speculation which is encouraged by the present system."

"In the fall and winter when the farmer has to sell, money is scarce and corn and wheat are low. In the spring and summer, when he has to buy, money is cheap and that makes provisions high. The present currency of inflexible volume forces the farmer to sell cheap and buy at high prices. By the sub-treasury plan the currency would be expanded as the crop comes in, and retired as the crop is marketed. Thus, there would be in all the seasons just such a volume of currency as the business demands, with no surplus to encourage speculation."

"Another thing. The price would be fixed month by month in just accordance with supply and demand. Cotton statistics are at least an approximation. The estimates may miss several hundred thousand bales, and a hundred thousand in the supply will make a difference of a cent in the price of cotton. When the crop is marketed or stored the actual number of bales will be known and the price will become steady."

"I believe a plan of this kind will relieve the farmer a thousand times more than a reformation of the tariff or any other thing of that kind. Believing that with our whole soul, our people will say to Mr. Clements or Mr. Stewart or Mr. anybody else, 'will you vote for such a currency as we ask?'"

"The present system makes the money king, our financial masters. This will make the government our ruler in money matters. Jay Gould has no interest in my physical or moral well-being. He does not care whether my children are educated or grow up to be heathens. But the government wants me strong of body so I can fight for it if necessary, and wants me moral and intelligent so that I will be useful and a burden bearing citizen, able to pay my part of the tax."

"Some may say the farmer is asking too much, but he is only asking what the government gives to the whiskey men. They get more. Whiskey is worth \$3 a gallon the minute it is put in a bonded warehouse, because the age gives it value by anticipation. That whiskey was only worth fifty cents a gallon before."

"The farmer is only asking an extension of the favor already granted to the national banks. They deposit bonds in vaults, which stand in place of bonded warehouses, and they get ninety per cent of the face value at one per cent per annum, meantime collecting interest on the bonds, and paying nothing for storage, tax or insurance. We only ask the government to advance eighty per cent of the value of products, and we pay the storage and insurance."

"I have no doubt this question will be propounded in every district: 'How are you poor fellows going to get any money from the government when they do make plenty of it?' The advance is made direct from the government to the producer. This system will encourage the production of the necessities of life, for when a man knows what he raises will sell for its value unimpaired by speculation, he will plant heavily. It will stimulate agriculture world without end."

"This plan applies to agricultural products, pig iron or any staple product the principle now applied to silver under the scheme devised by Alexander Stephens. The government, issues money called silver certificates, based on silver coin or bullion; also certificates based on gold coin or bullion. Silver and gold bullion have fluctuated widely. Some will say the fluctuations of products of the farm will be an obstacle. We answer, bullion has fluctuated also. Under this plan, however, fluctuations would be reduced to a minimum. It would have the same effect on agricultural product that remonetization had on silver—it will solidify and steady its value. Fluctuation as a cause will be removed, and prices will be left to adjust themselves firmly to the cost or abundance of the crops, and other legitimate factors. In the cost of the article."

"The farmer, as it now is, must pay the retailers profit, the wholesalers profit, the Georgia bankers profit, and the toll the New York bank makes off those in Georgia. With the other the money goes direct to the producer, and he gets his purchases at the lowest margin of profit."

"Another question on which we will ask candidates for nomination to commit themselves, is that of railroad regulation. The great difficulty is in discriminating in favor of terminal points against the villages and rural districts. To illustrate, a carload of Carolina phosphates is dropped out of a train for me at Covington, and the freight is \$4.30. The train goes to Atlanta and drops off several cars for George W. Scott & Co. at \$3.40 a ton. It goes on to Montgomery and drops several cars at \$3 a ton, and carries the rest all the way out to Meridian, Mississippi for \$2.80. If we want to start an oil mill and fertilizer factory at Covington, this difference of ninety cents in favor of Atlanta is hard enough to overcome, but that is not all. We must stand another ninety cents on the fertilizer we ship out. So we are met with the obstacle of \$1.80 a ton. This not only discourages the building up of industries in our small towns, but depresses our rural districts by killing their home markets."

"We think the remedy is to be found principally through the inter-state commerce law. It must be so amended that the charge will be by mileage. That is the gist of the resolution we passed on the subject at St. Louis. If this does not give relief then we are for government control of railroads."

"Without such relief of this kind, it will be an uphill business for us to build up rural districts and the country schools. Men of wealth move to the city, where the discrimination places the advantages, and with them they take their children and their money. There is less and less remaining to support the schools or develop the farms."

"We decided to waive all minor considerations, and concentrate our whole strength on these two measures. With the first secured, we think the best will follow of themselves, for with a currency system expanded to meet the necessity of the harvest, the farmers will soon be able to build all the railroads we need, if it should become necessary."

To Speak at Forsyth.
Colonel Livingston leaves this morning at 7 o'clock for Forsyth, where he will address by invitation a large mass meeting of alliance men.

THE SEWER BONDS.

With Which the Main Sewers Are to be Extended.

THE ELECTION ON SATURDAY

And the People Are Urged to Come and Vote.

THE RESULT VERY DOUBTFUL.

But the Board of Health and the Sewer Committee at Work.

The sewer bonds election next Saturday was fully discussed yesterday throughout the city.

The board of health and sanitary and sewer committee of the general council are extremely anxious to secure the election, and the gentlemen composing these bodies are working hard. They are thoroughly conversant with the sewer system of Atlanta and assert most emphatically that the contemplated extension of the sewers is absolutely essential to the health and safety of the city.

The work cannot be done unless the bonds are voted by the people Saturday.

The people, however, appear not to have given the question the study it should have and many do not know whether the bonds are really necessary. For their information the gentlemen most conversant with the situation were interviewed by CONSTITUTION reporters yesterday.

Mayor Glenn Refuses to Talk.

Mayor Glenn, who is thoroughly posted in every department of the city government was asked:

"What do you think of the necessity of the bonds?"

"I do not care to be interviewed upon the subject," he answered.

"But the people are anxious to hear from you."

"I won't be interviewed tonight. I don't think it a wise policy. I want to see the water before."

The mayor could not be induced to talk about the sewer bonds.

City Engineer Clayton.

Captain Clayton, city engineer, knows the line of every sewer in the city, and under his directions most of them have been built. In reply to a question, he said:

"The trunk sewers ought, by all means, be extended, and the sooner we do it, the better for us."

"How many are there?"

"Five. The Connelly street sewer, the Loyd street sewer, the Butler street sewer, the Orme street sewer and the mineral springs sewer. These should all be carried beyond the new city limits. Some of them stop right in the city, and residents in that locality are not at all safe."

"What will it cost to extend them?"

"A half million dollars. It will take close to \$500,000 to put them outside the city."

"How many can the \$100,000 of bonds carry out?"

"It can carry two of them outside the limits. But the idea is to spend the money on all of them, and push them just as far as we can go. They are bad as they are."

"And are they apt to cause sickness?"

"They may, but the board of health can tell you about that better than I. Sewerage matter may collect in those old gutters, because we haven't enough water to carry it off. More water would remedy the situation, but not cure it."

Dr. Baird, of the Health Board.

"The board of health," said Dr. Baird in response to a question, "has for years past urged the necessity for rebuilding some of the main or trunk sewers and of extending them, as rapidly as possible, beyond the limits of the city. The great sanitary importance of this work has been fully recognized by the board, and our recommendations have been duly appreciated by the city council, which has only been prevented from doing the work for lack of money, as the scant sewer appropriations, made from year to year, have been absorbed in providing the less costly lateral sewers to meet the pressing demands of long neglected or rapidly developing residence sections of the city."

"And you think—"

"In my opinion the thorough over-hauling, reconstruction and extension of these main sewers is the most pressing sanitary requirement now before the public. This opinion is earnestly endorsed by Mr. Rudolph Herring, the distinguished sanitary engineer, who has made a thorough survey of the situation, is perfectly familiar with our condition and who has about completed the plans for a general system of sewerage for the city. I have had frequent and full consultations with him, covering a period of two years, and am well acquainted with his views on this subject."

"The construction of these main sewers," continued the doctor, "is not for luxury or ornament. If that was all, I should advise against the issue of bonds, and advocate the postponement of the work to a future time; but I regard this work as a pressing, serious sanitary necessity, that cannot be delayed without great risks, and the certainty of grave consequences. The people ought to understand the facts. They ought to know that there is not a sewer within this city that goes beyond or even to the corporate limits. They ought to know that all the sewage of the city has its out-fall within a radius of a mile and a half of the union passenger depot, most of it within one mile and some of it within three blocks of that center. They ought to know that some of these old sewers—called, through courtesy, sanitary—are nothing more than rough, loosely-built, flat bottomed rock drains, which were never designed to convey anything more than storm water. They ought to know that some of these so-called sewers are only underground cess-pools, breathing out constantly disgusting and poisonous effluvia, which befouls the air of our streets, and menaces, if it does not surely poison, the atmosphere of our homes. In these rough and jagged structures it is impossible to prevent or to counteract this process of decomposition and of putrid exhalation."

"The people should, you think, vote for the bonds?"

"It seems to me that it will be a great mistake for the city to reject the opportunity to protect itself by refusing to issue the requisite bonds. Increase of water supply will be of no small unless a corresponding increase of sewer facilities are provided. The trunk sewers are indispensable. Lateral sewers cannot properly discharge into natural drains or open branches. If, then, by an extra effort, the trunk sewers should be renovated and built, the regular sewer appropriations can be expended for the comparatively inexpensive laterals, and thus rapid relief from the evils under which we now labor will be obtained."

"It is an error to attribute the prosperity of the city to her financial policy, or to her financial status solely. No doubt these are factors of no mean importance, but the truth is, it is our incomparable climate, and our sanitary advantages and attractions which stand easily first as the cause of our marvelous growth and material development."

"The sacrifice or the neglect of these vast natural advantages to escape the expenditure of a few dollars might be penny wise, but certainly pound foolish. It would afford a practical example of bartering a glorious birthright for a mess of pottage."

Hon. Jacob Haas.

Hon. Jacob Haas is generally credited with knowing more about Atlanta's sewer system than any other man in the city.

He certainly is eminently well informed on that subject.

As chairman of the sewer committee of the council, he has thoroughly studied the sewer question.

Yesterday he was asked to explain why he is so strongly in favor of issuing the \$100,000 sewer bonds, in opposition to the arguments of Judge Hillier.

"Judge Hillier says," said Mr. Haas, "that the people are entitled to know the full facts about the sewers. I agree with him in that, although I differ with him as to the facts, and I repeat that he has not fully informed himself upon the question he argues."

"He speaks of a sanitary sewer which begins at DeGives' opera house and runs down to the Kimball house, the carshed and on between Pryor and Loyd streets, down the valley of Dunning's, or Little branch, clear beyond Capitol avenue, at or near the city limits. All the closets connect with it, and the sewage of the entire watershed is carried off by that sewer. Now, I say, Judge Hillier is mistaken. He calls it 'a sanitary sewer.' Let us see what the board of health says about it. In their report to the council for the year 1888 they use the following language concerning it:

"The remainder of this sewer, from Fair street to its commencement at the union passenger depot, remains the same abominable nuisance which it has been for years, and which it will continue to be until it is abolished."

In the judgment of this board, the most pressing sanitary demand now resting upon the city is the substitution of this disgusting cesspool by a modern sewer running from the Kimball house, along Alabama street to Loyd street, thence to Fair street."

"The truth is, it is nothing more than a rock culvert built of loose rock, without cement, and it was constructed by the different owners of the property through which it passes for the purpose of carrying off the storm water, and did not cost the city anything. This is a pattern of Judge Hillier's so-called sanitary sewers. The same applies to others to a perhaps less degree."

"But can we afford to go in debt?" he was asked.

"The financial policy of Atlanta has been a wise one, but the growth of the city must not be attributed to that cause alone. If we have in the past escaped epidemics, is that any reason why we should defy nature's laws and not make use of these branches by covering them over and assist to carry off the sewerage, from the densely populated part of the city. The regular sewer appropriations supplemented by the one hundred thousand dollars of sewer bonds which we ask for will extend all the trunk sewers from the thickly settled part of the city to a point where the danger of disgusting odors arising from them will not be so great as now."

"But can't we build as we go?"

"It is absolutely necessary that these trunk sewers should be built more rapidly than heretofore. The population is increasing at the rate of 10,000 to 15,000 a year, and new sections of the city are being developed, and the demand for sanitary sewers and house connection becomes imperative. You cannot continue to lay these and empty the sewage into the open branches and endanger the lives of that portion of the community who live at or near them. Atlanta is forging ahead as a manufacturing center; a large proportion of our population being employed in these factories and also mechanics and laboring people who own a humble home along these sewer branches, and a small outlay will protect them against sickness or something worse. They cannot leave the city during the hot summer months and escape the offensive odors arising from the open sewers, and I have no hesitancy in saying if the extension of the trunk sewers involving a greater expenditure than the city council proposes, I would favor it. The city loses nothing by making the sewer lands (that give Judge Hillier so much trouble), more valuable. If their value increases so enormously as claimed by the judge, the city will get the benefit of the increased assessments."

"The city government does not propose to pay the entire cost of these trunk sewers. The abutting property has to bear its share, and it makes no difference to the city so far as the ultimate cost of these sewers is concerned, whether they are built now or through a series of years. The regular appropriation for sewers, supplemented by the issue of the bonds, is intended only to pay the city's proportion, and does not relieve the owners of the property of their part."

"As to the finances, never before in the history of Atlanta have we been on better financial basis. It is childish and nonsense to assert that we would endanger the credit of the city by issuing one hundred thousand bonds for this purpose."

"In proportion to assessed values and to population our debt is less than that of any other city in the southern states, and the issue of water and the sewer bonds does not affect our credit at home or abroad any more than when we sold our gas stock."

"From observation do you believe the sewer bonds will be issued?"

"The people will make no mistake if they vote for either the sewer and the water bonds. There is no politics in this. Judge Hillier seems to be afraid of the politicians, yet he favors the water bonds and opposes the sewer bonds. The same politicians (?) that will sell the former will also dispose of the latter if they are voted for by the people, and the same set of alleged politicians will see that the money is judiciously expended."

A BAND OF BURNERS

Is Betrayed By One of Its Members.

TWENTY-SEVEN MOONSHINERS

Who Swore to Revenge Themselves on Informers.

THREE HOUSES WERE BURNED

And Now Some of Those Suspected Languish in Jail.

Yesterday morning a most startling story was brought to Atlanta from Pickens county.

The story is of a moonshine organization—a band of bold spirits bound together by solemn oath for the protection of its members, and the punishment of informers. It comes in part through the United States marshal's office, and in part from the lips of the daring deputies who have ferreted out the gang and brought many of its members to justice.

"The honest man's friend and protector," is the title of the moonshine organization, and on its roll are twenty-seven sworn members.

It has been in existence about a year, and already a number of crimes are charged to its account, the latest the burning of three houses within the past two months. The burning of a government distillery is also charged to this band.

Breaking Up the Gang.

The prime object of the organization is the driving out of the county all who are supposed to have been guilty of the offense of giving information to the revenue officers and also for the purpose of intimidating witnesses.

For some months past the revenue officers have suspected the existence of the clan, or a moonshine brotherhood of some sort. Active measures, however, were not directed to the ferreting out of the members and their strength until last December, when the revenue officers and county officers combined to bring the offenders to justice and effectually break up their organization, which was supposed to exist.

The ring-leader and eleven of his associates are now in jail charged with arson and conspiracy, and the names of all the other suspected members are in the possession of the officers.

Two of the members of the clan have turned states evidence, appearing before the United States district court yesterday morning, when the whole history and workings of the organization were confessed.

Burning Three Houses.

The immediate cause of the extraordinary efforts of the officers to break up the gang was the burning of three houses in Pickens county recently. These houses were owned and occupied by men who were accused of being informers against the moonshiners, and who had been witnesses in Atlanta against the breakers of the revenue laws.

The burning of these houses, which came near resulting in the loss of several lives, so aroused public feeling against the perpetrators of the outrage that the whole county was active in crying out against such outrages.

Since last November, when the first house was fired, the people of Pickens have been in a state of great excitement. This was intensified a short time ago, when it was rumored that there was such an organization as is now confirmed by recent developments.

Saturated With Kerosene.

The first bold outrage of the organization was committed on the night of November 12th, last.

That night the home of Mr. John Aiken was burned to the ground. Fortunately there was no one in the house that night. Mr. Aiken lives a few miles from Jasper, and his family was visiting in that town when the building was fired.

Nobody saw the torch applied, but evidence was ample that the fire had been the work of incendiaries.

A straw tick had been taken from one of the beds, and after being ripped open, saturated with kerosene oil and the match applied.

Mr. Aiken had been warned by the moonshiners to leave the county for giving information to the revenue officers.

Though there was no clew to the incendiaries, suspicion fell upon several moonshiners who had suffered the penalty of the law for their work, and were consequently feeling anything but kindly toward any who should happen to have been witnesses or informers.

Enough evidence to indict could not be secured against any of the suspected men, but the officers kept their eyes on them, awaiting developments.

Another Witness Burned Out.

Mr. W. M. Ledford has acted as a witness in several cases against the moonshiners of Pickens county. He was on their black list.

Last May Mr. Ledford was waited upon by a party of masked moonshiners, and requested to quit the county.

He did not see fit to heed the notice, but went on about his business, coming to Atlanta on December 3d, last, to testify in a moonshine case.

Mr. Ledford remained in Atlanta over night. While he was sleeping soundly at his hotel, the moonshiners again paid his home a visit. This time they approached stealthily, pouring kerosene oil over the side of the house, so it would burn easily.

Then matches were applied, the sleeping family of the informer being at the same moment warned of their danger. They escaped, but saved nothing of their furniture or clothing but what they snatched up as they ran out of the house.

The Third House.

Scarcely two weeks later a third house was saturated with kerosene and burned.

Mr. M. Stevens was the victim this time. At the time the match was applied, his wife and

five children were asleep in the house, but escaped with their lives, though two of the children were considerably injured by smoke and bruises.

Mr. Stevens does business in Atlanta, and was here the night his home was burned. He was so incensed at the outrage that he at once began active search to apprehend the guilty ones. The community was also so worked up by this time that the county officers, aided by the revenue officers, turned their whole energies toward the catching of the criminals.

Arrests Made.

The officials were firm in the belief that the fires had been lighted by moonshiners.

Accordingly they worked on that idea, finally unearthing an organization, the extent of which they at first had not the remotest idea—

"The Honest Man's Friend and Protector," Sheriff Johnson and Deputy Marshals Mann and Cape soon got on a trail, and in a few days after the firing of Mr. Stouer's house, arrested James Colley and W. T. Chapman. After a preliminary trial these men were released.

Jack Landon, John Foster and Jim Wigginton were arrested on December 28th last. On preliminary trial Landon and Foster were bound over and Wigginton released.

Jack Landon and John Foster were a good haul for the officers. They were the ring leaders of the organization, and their capture was in the nature of a streak of luck.

Without leaders, the other members of the order were at sea. They did not know which way to turn. Their confusion was such that within a very short time nine other arrests were made by the revenue officers.

These arrests were not made without difficulty though, and in several instances shots were exchanged between the officers and moonshiners.

Released by the Moonshiners.
On Thursday night, February 13th, the jail at Jasper, in Pickens county, was broken open by a mob of masked men, and Jack Landon and John Foster, the two moonshiners, released.

Jack Garrett and John Lively, two other prisoners confined in the jail, were also turned loose by the mob.

At the time the jail was broken open, Sheriff Johnson was absent, the first time, he says, he had been away from the jail in six weeks for more than an hour at a time. No resistance was offered to the mob, and the prisoners were carried away with little trouble.

Landon and Foster were recaptured again about two weeks afterward in Tennessee, by Deputy Marshals Mann and Cape. Garrett was also taken and brought back to jail, but Lively has not yet been recaptured.

The Pursuit.
Early the morning following the escape of the two moonshiners Sheriff Johnson organized a posse and started in pursuit.

In the afternoon the sheriff's party came in sight of a body of moonshiners, some distance off, on the west of a small mountain, known as Landous Fields.

When the moonshiners saw the officers they shouted a defiance at them, firing several shots in their midst. The fire was returned by the sheriff's party, and a small battle ensued.

Sheriff Johnson got his men together, dismounting from their horses, and prepared to stake the moonshiners in by a little strategem.

During the day two prisoners had been captured. These and the horses were put in charge of a guard, and the remainder of the party started on foot over the mountains.

The moonshiners had scouts out to warn them of the approach of the officers. One of these was a man by the name of Will Whipple. He was stationed near the wagon road, along which it was expected the posse would come, the moonshiners not being aware of the dismounting of the officers.

Before either party was aware of it, Whipple was almost surrounded by the sheriff and his men. He was commanded to throw down his gun. But, instead of obeying, Whipple dodged behind a tree, and throwing his gun to his shoulder, took aim at one of the officers.

But in an instant the reports of a half dozen rifles rang out, and the moonshiner behind the tree suddenly dropped his gun on his arm and started on a run through the woods, leaving a trail of blood in his path. Twice he stumbled and fell from weakness, but the attention of the posse being just then attracted to the main body of moonshiners at the crest of the hill, he escaped.

Afterwards it was learned that Whipple had been shot in the arm, thigh, shoulder and back; he is now in possession of District Attorney Darrell. Some of these have already left for parts unknown, but more arrests will be made in a few days.

In company with one of the informing moonshiners Deputy Marshals Mann and Cape set out to find the by-laws and list of members of the organization a few days ago. They went into the wilderness in possession of District Attorney Darrell. Some of these have already left for parts unknown, but more arrests will be made in a few days.

The Clan Betrayed.
George Coffee and Patton Miller are the two moonshiners who gave the organization away to the officers.

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DIPLOMAS AWARDED.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT LAST NIGHT.

Medical and Dental Students Receive Their Diplomas Last Night at DeGue's Opera House.

The Southern Medical college held its eleventh annual commencement at DeGue's opera house last night.

As a result of the year's work thirty-four young men received their diplomas as medical doctors, and fifteen others had conferred on them the degrees of doctors of dental surgery.

Regardless of the weather, the friends of the graduates turned out in force to witness the commencement exercises, and when the curtain rose every seat in the body of the house was occupied.

Professor Lane, of the Technological school, opened the meeting by delivering a short but fervent prayer.

THE DEAN'S REPORT.

At the close of the prayer Dr. William Perin, dean of the medical department, made the following report:

To the President of the Board of Trustees: At the conclusion of the session of the Southern Medical college, we have to report that there have been in attendance on the lectures for the session of 1895-96, in the medical department, eighty-five students, representing all the states of the south, and many of those of the north and east. The general class of men has been excellent, and we feel that they can carry out with them the high standard of the college. Attempts have been continued in the direction of increasing the standard of requirements, and we feel encouraged in the class of attendance that has resulted.

After thorough and full examination, we present to you this evening, entitled to the degree of "Doctor of Medicine," the following gentlemen:

R. E. Adair, Georgia; F. L. Adams, Georgia; J. M. Bates, Georgia; G. W. Battle, Georgia; F. M. Branch, Alabama; G. V. Bush, Georgia; J. E. Cole, South Carolina; W. B. Cox, South Carolina; M. Z. Crist, Kentucky; A. R. Davis, Alabama; G. DeLoe, Georgia; J. L. Dennis, Alabama; G. L. Ezzard, Georgia; J. T. A. Gaines, Georgia; N. C. Goss, Georgia; C. S. Harris, Georgia; J. P. Hunter, Georgia; H. Lindsey, Texas; J. A. Link, Georgia; H. M. McGee, Georgia; W. S. Mellan, Georgia; W. M. Mundy, Tennessee; G. W. Pierce, Georgia; C. L. Purdy, Virginia; M. A. Purse, Georgia; M. R. Seward, Georgia; M. L. Smith, Texas; W. L. Thompson, Georgia; T. L. Treadaway, Texas; W. G. Turner, Georgia; G. M. Vincent, Florida; W. S. Ward, Alabama; W. B. Watkins, Georgia; S. A. Williams, Florida.

As each name was read, the bearer of it rose and took his place on the stage. When they were all in line, Dr. Thomas S. Powell, president of the board of trustees, conferred the degrees of doctor of medicine on the graduates.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

After the newly-made doctors had returned to their places in the auditorium, Dr. William Crenshaw, dean of the dental department, made his report. He stated that the present condition of his department authorized him in asserting that no dental college in the country had met with more success, or had graduated a class of more promising experts in dental surgery than the Southern Medical college.

When the present graduating class matriculated, he said, it contained sixty members. The epidemic of yellow fever which devastated Florida, seriously affected the succeeding class, but in spite of all drawbacks, fifteen gentlemen had been found, after a strict examination, competent to fulfill the duties required of a doctor of dental surgery. This year sixty-two students matriculated, and Dr. Crenshaw claimed that the future of the dental department of the Southern Medical college was assured. He then read the names of the fifteen graduates, as follows:

H. J. Arcey, T. P. Brauman, W. F. Blasingame, J. C. Cato, J. K. Chapman, J. P. Dodge, A. L. Griffin, I. T. Gorden, C. W. Hendry, D. Thomas, H. Landry, T. J. McFay, C. H. Parrish, D. Roberts, W. S. Simmons, I. G. Thomas.

Dr. Powell conferred the degrees, using the same formula of words which he had employed in conferring the degree of doctor of medicine.

PRESIDENT POWELL'S ADDRESS.

After conferring the degrees Dr. Powell delivered an able address, in which he dwelt particularly on the moral life of the young men, and begged them to be true to themselves that they might be not only successful in their chosen profession, but also in the discharge of their civic duties. In the course of his speech, Dr. Powell gave his hearers advice as to their future conduct which, if followed, will surely bring honor and success to the class of graduates.

THE Valedictory.

After a short introduction, Dr. M. Ashby Purse, of Savannah, delivered the valedictory address for the medical department. It was an effort of which any one of the older medical men on the stage might well have been proud. Every sentence showed careful thought and deep research into the subjects concerned. At the close of his address, Dr. Purse was fairly overwhelmed by a shower of beautiful flowers.

The valedictory for the dental class was delivered by Dr. J. C. Cato, of Alabama, and the wisdom of the graduating class in choosing a representative was demonstrated. Dr. Cato's manner was simple and perfectly natural; his words were well chosen, and in his forcible allusion to the class affected the audience visibly. Dr. Cato also received some beautiful flowers.

DR. BOLLING SASSNETT.

Rev. Bolling Sasset, D. D., was then introduced in a most amusing way by Professor Lane, and delivered the address to the graduates. Dr. Sasset's speech was interesting from first to last, and the applause he received showed how well he was appreciated.

PRIZES FOR PRIZES.

The delivery of prizes to the honor men closed the exercises.

Dr. T. L. Treadaway, of Texas, received a gold medal as first honor man of the medical class; Dr. M. A. Purse, of Georgia, received an analogous case as second honor man; and Dr. J. M. Bates, of Georgia, received a pocket case of instruments.

The first honor man of the dental class was Dr. E. G. Thomas; second honor man, Dr. C. H. Parrish; and the third honor man was awarded to Dr. H. J. Arcey.

Dr. Shavers, who received the first honor in the dental department, was awarded first prize last session, which was his first term in the college. A few years ago he graduated with honors at Emory college. He will leave for New York the first of April to take a special course in dentistry.

Dr. Thomas Crenshaw demonstrated the medical was conferred by Dr. William Crenshaw upon Dr. J. H. Landry.

The exercises were most interesting throughout, and were heartily enjoyed by all present.

THE ATLANTA COLLEGE TONIGHT.

Tonight the annual commencement of the Atlanta Medical college will be held at DeGue's opera house, at 8 o'clock. This class is unusually large, and the occasion will be exceedingly interesting. Address by Hooper Alexander. Music by Wynn's orchestra. Seats free and public invited.

TO HER HOME IN THE NORTH.

The remains of Mrs. Dr. A. D. Bellamy sent to Mr. McGee, III.

Tuesday evening the remains of Mrs. Dr. A. D. Bellamy were shipped to her old home in Marengo, Ill., by Willie & Barclay, for burial. It was at first intended to bury her here, but after her mother's arrival the family decided to send the body to the old home, where her happy girlhood was spent, and where there are many sad hearts over her early death.

BURIAL OF A CHILD.

The eight-year-old daughter of Mr. J. H. Rodgers was buried at 10 o'clock yesterday. The funeral was conducted at the family residence, No. 380 Wheat street, and the interment occurred at Oakland.

The little girl was a sweet and winsome child, and her death was a sad blow to those who loved her fondly.

The genuine *Asiatra Bitters* of Dr. J. G. B. Steiger & Son are the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite. Ask your druggist.

THE GRADY MONUMENT.

MR. DOYLE'S DESIGN HAS BEEN ACCEPTED.

A Model to Be Placed on Exhibition in Atlanta—Some of the Celebrated Work Accomplished by Mr. Doyle—Who He Is.

The Grady monument committee met again yesterday afternoon in the Constitution editorial rooms, and finally accepted Mr. Alex. Doyle's design and also his terms for the erection of the monument.

According to the scale of prices charged by artists of note, the work which Mr. Doyle proposes to do would be worth over \$30,000. He has consented, however, partly from his friendship for Mr. Grady, and partly for the great celebrity which the Grady monument will surely bestow on its designer, to undertake the labor for the amount which has been subscribed by the admirers of the great Georgian.

Before the committee adjourned, Mr. Doyle agreed to make a model of his design and place it on exhibition in Atlanta. To carry out this agreement Mr. Doyle will leave for New York today. He is at present at work on the Horace Greeley statue, which is to be located, when completed, in the New York City Hall park. Mr. Doyle said last night that he would be obliged to work on the model at odd moments, and it would, therefore, be two months before it is completed.

The figure in the design was not meant to represent Mr. Grady particularly, but was merely intended to show the effect of a figure of the required proportions standing on the pedestal. In the model some attempt will be made to represent Mr. Grady, though as it

will be altogether scarcely three feet high, the likeness will be a secondary consideration.

Mr. Doyle also stated that he had not yet definitely decided on the figures at the sides of the monument. The general idea of the design will, however, be carried out.

The modeling of the side figures, and also of the body of Mr. Grady's statue will be done at Mr. Doyle's studio in New York. When the time comes, however, to make the head, Mr. Doyle will remove his studio to Atlanta, where he can obtain the best suggestions to make the features a perfect likeness.

One of the features of the monument to which Mr. Doyle has given particular attention is the material of which it will be composed. The figures will be cast in bronze, and Mr. Doyle thinks that the shaft should be made of either Georgia marble or Georgia granite.

SCULPTOR DOYLE—WHO HE IS.

In choosing Mr. Doyle as the sculptor the committee took a step which at once insured the beauty and artistic merit of the monument. In 1886 the Century Magazine printed an article on our sculptor in America, in which one quarter of the monuments in the United States entitled to the dignity of being named works of art were attributed to Mr. Doyle.

The success of the young sculptor has been phenomenal. The reason of his success was given recently by Mr. Robert Cushing, the world-renowned sculptor, in the following words:

"The reason of Mr. Doyle's success is very simple. I knew him a boy at Corona, in Italy, seventeen years ago, where his art education began in the best school known to modern sculpture, where his education was fundamental and thorough, and where the art idea was fixed at the proper age in the mind. We have no sculptor who has been so completely taught as Doyle, and the result is that he can make no mistakes, model from the nature of the thing, sure of what he is doing. In this respect he has a vast advantage over his brother sculptors, because he can give the entire energy of his mind to a study of the original. In other words to this facility of invention in which he is very strong."

Among Mr. Doyle's more important works are the following:

The colossal granite statue of Liberty on the soldiers' monument at Peabody, Mass.

Colossal granite statue of Education on the national pilgrims' monument, Plymouth, Mass.

Colossal bronze statue of General Robert E. Lee, New Orleans.

Heroic marble statue and pedestal of Margaret Haughery at New Orleans.

Heroic bronze equestrian statue of General Albert Sidney Johnston, at New Orleans.

Heroic marble statue, "Calling the Roll."

The national revolutionary monument at Yorktown.

Heroic bronze statue of Sargeant Jasper at Savannah.

The Montgomery, Alabama, soldiers' monument.

And the heroic monument to General James B. Steedman at Toledo.

Besides these, Mr. Doyle has designed many more of the most beautiful monuments in America.

Mr. Doyle considers that Mr. Jefferson Davis is the greatest man of the South ever received when, at the unveiling of the Albert Sydney Johnston monument, he said:

"To you, my brethren of the Louisiana Division, I have the honor to present a monument to a man who has been the subject of the most successful in the task you undertake, despite the jeers and evil prophecy of those who said that the monument to a traitor would be a disgrace to the South."

He leaves five little children, doubly orphaned, to mourn the loss of a loving mother's tender care. The funeral occurred at the residence on Rhodes street, and the remains were laid to rest in Oakland.

Nothing complicated about the Hibernia Building and Loan association. It has been running since 1888. It is conservative and satisfied with small profits. Take a few shares in its new series. See Peter F. Clarke, secretary, at the Capital City.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weeds and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

THE TRAIN HIT HIM.

Jim Morton, a Little Ducky, Has His Arm Amputated.

A negro boy named Jim Morton, or Margates, was struck by a train at the Wells street crossing over the East Tennessee Tuesday evening, and had an arm so badly fractured that amputation was necessary.

The boy tried to cross in front of the train, and it is said that his life was saved by the presence of mind of another little ducky, with whom he had been playing. The train struck him so hard that he fell upon the track, and the other boy dragged him off before the wheels reached him.

Dr. Dan Howell performed the amputation, and the boy is thought to be out of danger.

Mrs. Gramling Buried.

The remains of Mrs. Gramling were laid to rest yesterday in the family vault at the cemetery on Rhodes street, and the remains were laid to rest in Oakland.

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THAT POISONING CASE.

CARRIE LOWE INDICTED AS THE PRINCIPAL.

She Said That She Was Going to Get Even, But She Was Not Going to Use Knife, Pistol, or Razor.

Carrie Lowe has been indicted on a charge of poisoning the wells in South Bend. She was presented to the grand jury yesterday.

The story is a characteristic one, and shows the character of that class of negro population in luminous colors.

Carrie lived near a colored preacher, Rev. Heard, and she and his wife fell out about borrowing some land. Carrie grew exceedingly wrathful, and swore that she would be avenged.

She said that she would use neither knife, pistol, or razor; but

TIME WOULD SHOW

what became of the Heard woman, and the sequel seems to indicate that she kept her word.

A few days afterwards the Heard woman was drawing water, and the bucket brought up a small package wrapped in paper. It looked suspicious, and when it was unwrapped, it was found to contain another package bound up in a rag, and the inside package was

A BOX OF POISON.

containing at least ninety per cent arsenic. The top of the box had been opened, and when it was found it was carried to Dr. David Maury, who is connected with the sanitarium at Clarke university.

Dr. Maury had no apparatus with which to

analyze the contents of the box, so he carried it to Professor Gordon, at the Hattiwanger Drug company, and the latter made an examination and analysis which proved the deadly character of the compound.

There was poison enough in the package to kill a thousand people, and a small drink of the water of that well had it been impregnated with the solution, would have proven fatal.

In the same neighborhood a family was taken violently ill from drinking the milk of a sick cow, that died a few days afterwards, with every symptom of arsenical poisoning.

THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

was all against Carrie Lowe, and so soon as the facts in the case were discovered, it was determined to have her brought to trial.

She was arrested and carried before Justice Pool, who, after hearing the evidence, bound her over. She was unable to give bond, and was sent to jail in default of the requisite bail.

Shortly afterwards her friends interested themselves and secured her release pending the grand jury investigation.

It is a pretty rough case, and the proof is positive that somebody placed the package in the well with criminal intent. As to the other family and the cow, the evidence is incomplete, as nobody has been able to say where the cow was poisoned or under what circumstances.

THE NEW EXTENSION.

Dirt Broken for the Construction of the Fair Street Dummy Line.

The Fair street dummy line to the soldiers' home is an actuality.

Dirt was broken yesterday.

The work of grading the extension from the intersection of the cow, the evidence is incomplete, as nobody has been able to say where the cow was poisoned or under what circumstances.

Provided no bad weather interferes the line will be ready for the rails by March 15, and as the rails have been purchased, with the cars and engines necessary to operate the road, the new line will be open for travel by that date, provided no unforeseen difficulties interfere.

This will open up a large section of country, out beyond Grant park, and will create another boom in real estate in suburban Atlanta.

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THE REALM OF SOCIETY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT ATLANTA AND ITS PEOPLE.

Some Wedding Ceremonies Which Have Been Performed During Last—The Browning Society Tonight.

Mrs. R. B. Adair, of Gainesville, complimented a number of her young friends in that city with an elegant breakfast party Saturday morning.

Mrs. Adair was assisted by Misses Callaway and Thayer. Those present: Miss Alice Wood, Dr. R. B. Adair, Mrs. R. B. Adair, Miss Mattie Callaway, Miss Fannie Jackson, Miss Kate Jackson, Miss Gertrude Jenkins, Miss Minnie Morino, Miss Dora Morino, Miss Annie Lilly, Miss Birdie Lilly, Miss Flora Brooks, Miss Pearl Fields, Miss Montine Sanders, Miss Alice Daniel, Miss Emma Daniel, Mrs. R. T. Brown, Miss Cora Davis, Greensboro, Georgia, and Miss Bobbie Adair.

There will be a meeting of the recently organized Browning club this evening. A most interesting programme has been prepared with the members are looking forward with great pleasure.

The marriage of Mr. Harvey Johnson and Miss Maud Clark will occur on the 23d of April. Instead of the 3d of June, as has been heretofore announced.

The ladies of St. Luke's cathedral are invited to meet at the rectory between 10 o'clock and 4 today, for the purpose of sewing, preparatory to sending away a missionary box.

Mrs. Alvarine Howell, who has been visiting Mrs. Ballard on Peachtree, for the past two weeks, is again with her sister, Mrs. James Morrow, on Ivy street.

The many friends of the University of the South, who were to hear that the great efforts made during the past vacation to raise funds for that institution, have been crowned with success, some \$60,000 having been contributed. It is to be hoped that these contributions will not be met with the spirit of that old ducky who, on being asked to pay his subscription to the church, replied: "Wal, I've done 'fitted, yet don won me to pay de money, does dey?"

Miss Sara Morrell is spending several weeks in Atlanta, at 143 Peachtree street.

Miss Olin Hollinsworth was married Wednesday to Mr. L. G. Hughes, of Atlanta. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents in Bethan, De Kalb county. Mr. Hughes is an employee of the East Tennessee road. The future home of the young couple is on Garibaldi st.

Dr. J. H. Brooks and Miss Gaudie Boyne, daughter of Judge H. Y. Boyne, were united in marriage yesterday forenoon, at the residence of the bride's parents in Temple, Ga., Rev. S. R. Belk officiating.

Mr. Frank Hoyle, of Knoxville, Tenn., will visit Atlanta this week.

Miss Alice O'Bryan, after a two day's visit to her brother, Hon. Frank O'Bryan, returned to her home in South Carolina, yesterday.

Mayor J. A. Stewart, of Griffin, the youngest mayor in Georgia, was in the city yesterday. He says the young Stewarts (twin babies) are as lively as crickets, and have the interests of Griffin at heart, although they have been there only a few days.

Home for the Friendless.

The regular monthly meeting of the Home for the Friendless, will be held in the parlor of the Young Men's library, on this, Thursday morning at 10:30. Members urged to be present.

Mrs. J. P. AVERILL, Secretary.

MRS. ROOT IS BETTER.

After a Hard Struggle Dr. Bennett Rescues Her.

Mrs. A. A. Root, who was accidentally the victim of two much laudable Tuesday night, was much better last night.

But she came near succumbing to the influence of the deadly drug.

All night long Tuesday night, and for several hours yesterday, her life was a jeopardy. Dr. J. S. Bennett, her physician, succeeded in restoring her to consciousness after a hard struggle, and after that she sank into a natural sleep, from which she awoke much relieved.

Mrs. Root has been for sometime proprietress of the boardinghouse, No. 135 Whitehall street, one of the pleasant places in the city. She has been a victim of a nervous disorder, which has caused her a great deal of trouble, and has been under treatment. That was how she came to take two much laudable pills.

She has many friends in the city who will be glad to hear of her recovery.

PURIM, THE JEWISH FESTIVAL.

It Began Last Night and Lasts Just a Week.

Purim, the Jewish festival, silver picked last night, and continues for a week.

Tonight there will be a mask ball for children at Concordia hall.

Next Monday night there will be a mask ball at the hall for grown people.

The festivities, instituted by Queen Esther, commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from bondage.

BURGLARY.

Last night, about eight o'clock, somebody entered the house of Tobe Rucker, colored, messenger at the Gate City bank, and carried his trunk out into the alley and broke it open. He took from it a valuable pistol and a fine suit of clothes, leaving the trunk in the alley. No clue was discovered as to the identity of the thief.

MR. MORTON AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

A Jubilee in Honor of the Vice-President's Visit.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 5.—Vice-President Morton and family are passing the time pleasantly here as guests of H. M. Flagler. No public reception was given as Mr. Morton was adverse to anything of the kind, but instead the court of the hotel was brilliantly illuminated this evening by thousands of colored lamps, and in Alcazar park there was a beautiful pyrotechnic display, which was witnessed by Mr. Morton and his party from the hotel balcony. In the meantime an orchestra played a patriotic air, and Mr. and Mrs. Morton held an informal reception.

SCHOOL ELECTION IN DECATUR.

It Passed Off Quietly and the Free School Movement is Defeated.

The school election in Decatur yesterday passed off quietly, resulting in the defeat of the free school movement.

The vote was 20 to 20.

A two-thirds vote was necessary. The question was submitted to a popular vote by the provisions of an act passed by the last legislature. Little interest was felt in the vote, and both whites and blacks were divided upon it.

Candy and Crackers for Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—A wholesale candy and cracker factory is the next thing to be constructed in this city, by Messrs. Daniel Sibbey & Co., well-known young men of this city, but its capacity will be greatly increased, and machinery for cracker manufacture will also be put in at once. All the best French and fancy candies are to be manufactured.

Hollow-eyed little children, worms are gnawing at their vitals. Their pleading looks about make a mother quickly get them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

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ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Items of Interest About Atlanta and Atlanta People—Street Scenes and Gossip—Leaves from Our Notebooks.

Named After His Father.—Colonel G. W. Adair has a new assistant book-keeper, age one day, weight ten pounds, name Jeff Pearce, Jr.

And Still They Come.—Messrs. F. M. Hight & Co., of this city, have taken the contract to heat and ventilate a new \$30,000 school building at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, with the Rutland-Smead system.

Lecture Tonight.—The lecture, "Life on the Ocean Wave," will be delivered tonight at the railroad men's hall, 605 South Broad street, by Rev. Dr. Barrett.

What's in a Name?—Two names under "Morton" in the new directory are Judge Morton and Lawyer Morton. Both are colored. One works at the Kinball house, and the other is a carpenter at the Richmond and Danville shops.

A Military Lot.—In the little town of Bowman, on the Klinton Air-line, are three white gentlemen, whose given names, each, is "Morton." One of them was in Atlanta a day or two ago, and he told about the other two. They are General Bowlers, Colonel Pledger and Captain Ginn.

Little Jaybird Promoted.—The following personal note was handed in last night:

"Little Jay has resigned from selling papers and has accepted a position at the Kinball house."

Just what the position is does not appear, but Jaybird junior sent in a good news item with the personal, which shows that he still has an eye to business.

His Leg Was Broken.—Frank Ewing, a dray driver whose home is on Foundry street, was thrown from his dray yesterday near the axle works and sustained a fracture in the left leg just below the knee. In falling Ewing's leg went between the wheels and one of them passing over crushed the bones. The injured negro was taken to his home where Dr. Johnston rendered the necessary surgical attention.

A Sad Telegram.—Dr. R. Y. Henley received a telegram yesterday informing him of his father's death in Virginia. Dr. Henley's father was a minister for fifty-seven years in the Christian church, and in early life married a daughter of Dr. Alexander Campbell—that distinguished divine and founder of the Christian church. The Rev. Dr. Henley leaves a host of friends who mourn his loss, who are comforted by the thought that he has gone to his well-earned reward.

The Sale Enjoyed.—The sale of the Gainesville cotton factory, which was to have been the property of R. E. Green, as receiver, was enjoined at the instance of northern creditors, represented by Walter R. Brown, as attorney. The injunction was obtained on the ground that the machinery purchased at a time when the directors of the factory knew of the insolvency of the company, and the title did not pass. The hearing will be held before Judge Welborn, at Clarksville, on the 12th instant. Samuel C. Dunlap, J. B. Estes and Dean & Perry appear for the factory and directors.

The Fulton County Road.—The committee appointed by the stockholders of the Fulton County electric road to pass on the condition of the track made a tour of inspection yesterday. When the

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THE REPUBLICANS DETERMINED TO HAVE A GOOD MAJORITY

REGARDLESS OF CLAIMS OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Blount's Interest in the Gubernatorial Race—Watching the Developments—The Senate on Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—[Special.]—The third democrat was unsent today to make room for a republican.

This time Mr. Cate, of Arkansas, was the unfortunate one. Featherston, the contestant, was at once sworn in. Cate had a perfectly plain case. All the evidence was on his side. He was fairly elected by a large majority. There were, indeed, half dozen who absented themselves to prevent being forced by Tom Reed to vote against their moral convictions. Consequently the republican majority was very small, although only one republican, Hitt, of Illinois, a new man voted with the democrats. On the first vote calling the previous question the vote stood 144 to 141 or three republican majority.

THE DEMOCRATIC ABSENTEES.

There were ten democrats absent without excuse or pairs. Six are from New York, two from South Carolina, one from Tennessee, and one from Ohio.

Had these men been in their seats Cate would not have been turned out. The democratic leaders are indignant at the absence of these men. It was their absence, without the slightest excuse, save perhaps private business matters, which put the power in the republican hands to unseat Mr. Cate, and even with such a large absence of democrats without pairs, Tom Reed had to come down from the speaker's stand and apply the party lash with the utmost vigor to get his men to vote for the republican contestant. Hitt, of Illinois, wanted to make a speech, but Reed would give him no time, for he knew if a republican came out to oppose for Cate it would cause a stampede among his herd, and Cate would be retained. This Hitt could do nothing save vote for Cate, and he was alone. That is the only republican who broke ranks. On the last vote Tom Reed succeeded in mustering ten majority against Cate.

WHAT THE GEORGIA MEMBERS SAY.

Judge Crisp says: "It was the most outrageous decision ever made by the house, and simply shows the republicans care more for majority than justice or honesty."

Major Barnes says: "It is simply a part of the republican programme, without regard to right or justice, to increase their political majority with a view to putting in force the most obnoxious federal legislation, and perpetrating themselves in power."

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, who had charge of the case for the republican, made one of his usual wild harangues in closing the argument. Houk was in a condition of hilarious merriment. He ranted around among the seats, and performed many acrobatic feats that caused great laughter. He directed all his efforts to geolations, and it was only occasionally that one of his shocking words could be heard. He continued this performance for an hour to the great amusement of the gallery. It was his usual bloody shirt harangue, describing how republican voters are intimidated in the south.

The next case to be taken up is the Mudd-Compton contest from Maryland. Mr. Compton will be prosecuted.

MAKING NEW STATES.

Congressman Baker, of New York, gave notice today that in a few days he would call up the bills for the admission of Wyoming and Idaho. Congressman Barnes, of Georgia, who is a member of the committee, says that it is the republican programme to rush through bills admitting Wyoming and Idaho, in order to still further increase their vote in the senate and electoral college. The democrats want to bring in New Mexico and Arizona, where they believe they have a fighting chance, simultaneously with the two northern territories, but the republicans are not disposed to give them any opportunity to do so. The Wyoming bill contains a female suffrage clause, and recognizes the right of women to hold office.

THE HOUSE CONVENTION.

Since the publication of the gubernatorial article in SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION, there has been much discussion in regard to who will be Georgia's next governor. Mr. Blount seems to be particularly interested, and on account of the large vote he received, it is the impression here that he is seriously considering the matter of entering the race. He, however, says he is not a candidate, yet he gives no information as to his future intentions. For that reason there is a deep-rooted sentiment here that he is feeling his ground very critically, and if he sees a good chance of election, then he will come out. Mr. Blount has an ambition to be governor, and if an opportunity presents itself, he is going to double-sure himself from the spring board, and land squarely on his feet in the midst of the many aspirants. The opportunity he is awaiting is for the crowd to thin out a little, in order that when he lands he may be seen and applauded. However, Mr. Blount will not take many chances. He will not do the somersault act until the spring board seems clear for him to perform his feat in such a graceful manner that he will be quite certain of an election.

ANOTHER SEAT STOLEN.

The Ousting of Cate and Swearing in of Featherston. WASHINGTON, March 5.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, consideration of the Arkansas election case of Featherston vs. Cate was resumed, and the contestant was accorded the floor to speak in his own behalf. It was the wish of the members, however, to elect today a representative from the first district of Arkansas, but, laying aside party prejudice, laying aside every sentiment of possible party victory, just came forward a republican whom the people of that district had chosen to represent them. He was not seeking personal denunciation, he was standing here as a representative of 42,000 free men and asking justice for them.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, who has charge of the case for the majority of the committee on elections, made a forcible presentation of the claims of the contestant, and, although he addressed himself especially to the evidence in the case, (which is an usually dry proceeding) he infused much interest and amusement into his remarks. He charged that the "Arkansas bulldozing community" has entered into a conspiracy to prevent the return of Mr. Featherston to congress, and dwell upon frauds which he asserted had been perpetrated in Crittenden county. There, he asserted, the democratic election officers had been appointed in violation of law, an assertion which was refuted by Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, who said the denials of the "three R's" and common rudiments.

At the close of Mr. Plumb's speech the senate went into executive session and at 5:30 adjourned.

Sudden Death in Raleigh. RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Theodore W. Pool, state agent for eastern Carolina lands, who came to this city yesterday for educational purposes, arrived in this city yesterday in apparent good health. He was in attendance at the session of that board this morning at the executive office while at the office. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, while sitting in the office at the Yachob house, he became suddenly and violently ill. Friends carried him to his room, and he died shortly after. The cause of his death, Mr. Pool was forty-eight years of age, and was a very prominent citizen of eastern Carolina. He served two terms in the state senate some years ago.

I have used Bull's Sarsaparilla with entire success in cases of erysipelas, scrofulum, and other skin and glandular diseases. It is the best medicine manufactured for that purpose. James Moore, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

A great home builder. If you wish to build a home this spring take some shares in the new series of the Atlanta Building and Loan Association. No delay in getting your money. The transaction conducted by home people. Call on Peter F. Clarke, secretary, Capital City bank.

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AGAINST THE BILL.

BECAUSE IT WOULD WORK INJURY TO THE SOUTH.

JUDGE STEWART MAKES A SPEECH

Showing That the Passage of the Land Compounding Bill Would Cause the South to Lose Millions of Dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The house committee on agriculture set apart its session today to hear members of congress who desired to speak upon the bills pending before the committee to regulate the manufacture and sale of compound land.

At 10:45 Representative Stewart, of Georgia, was the only member present, and he prefaced his remarks by reading the following letter: ATLANTA, Ga., March 3, 1890.—Hon. John D. Stewart, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Your valued favor of February 21st is before me. In reply I will say that Mr. Hatch has no authority to say that the alliance in Georgia wants such a bill passed as you speak of. Of course, it would ruin the oil mill industry in the south, and damage us about \$2,000,000 annually. It would reduce the price of land so as to work great hardships to our poor people. You can rest assured that Georgia wants no such measure passed. Very truly, WILLIAM L. FLEMING.

President Farmers' Alliance of Georgia.

THE FARMER AGAINST THE BILL. Representative Morgan, of Mississippi, a member of the committee, said he was a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and knew that the organization in the southern states does not desire the legislation proposed in the longer and shorter bills. They are in favor of a general pure food bill. The passage of the longer bill would take bread and meat out of the mouths of our people, he said.

Representative Allen, of Michigan, then asked Mr. Stewart how congress could pass a food bill and not do damage to the cotton seed industry, which, it is claimed, will be done by the bill. Mr. Stewart said that as far as the southern states are concerned they now have laws governing the manufacture and sale of food products, which cover the case. All that is needed is to prevent the sale of unwholesome food, and to enforce these laws. To pass a law as proposed, our people think, Mr. Stewart said, would result disastrously to them, reducing the price of cotton seed to thirteen or fourteen cents a bushel.

A LITTLE COLLOQUY.

In answer to questions by several members of the committee, Mr. Stewart said that if compound land was injurious to health, a fraud in any way, then he would be in favor of its being sold, as such, and punishment to those who sell it. "But," said Mr. Stewart, "I don't understand that any such thing is claimed here. It is a fight, as I understand it, between land and cotton seed oil, and scientists say one is just as wholesome as the other. If one is to be branded, then brand the other, and tax them alike."

In a colloquy which ensued Mr. Morgan, of Mississippi, asserted that the same court had never passed upon the question of the constitutionality of the oleomargarine law, as has been assumed in the discussion.

Mr. Allen, of Michigan, asked Mr. Morgan what congress has the power to pass a law regulating the manufacture and sale of land and land products that shall have force only in the territory of the district of Columbia.

To Mr. McManis Mr. Stewart said that he and the people represented believed that it was unjust for congress to single out one food and legislation on the one hand, and to tax the other. In conclusion, Mr. Stewart said that if the use of cotton seed oil was abolished by the passage of the proposed bill it would compel the southern farmer to buy cotton seed oil from twenty-five years ago, when cotton seed was used only as a fertilizer, or thrown away. The tax and expenses provided for in the bill would ultimately be paid by the consumer of seed oil. It will be a burden on them and such a tax is not needed by the government.

GENERAL WHEELER SPEAKS.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, who had come into the room while Mr. Stewart was speaking was introduced to the committee and said that the second section of the Conger bill was to do him in among his people. That section defines compound land and prohibits its manufacture or sale except under the provisions of the bill. That bill would destroy the cotton industry which the people of Alabama had received millions of dollars. "They write to us," Mr. Wheeler said, "demonstrating against the passage of the bill." In further support of his general quoted facts testifying that land compound with cotton seed oil in it, was in greater favor with people than pure land, and that as a result of the bill when he could not get his shipments of cotton seed oil, the consumers complained of the pure land he furnished them, saying it was inferior to the compound.

To Mr. Hatch, Mr. Wheeler said that when the people learned, as they ultimately would, that cotton seed oil is better than any other land, not a pound of land which does not contain cotton seed oil would be sold. If there were any fraud in the matter of sale of land compound, some power which has the right to detect and punish it, and that right, he believed, rested in the states.

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BARBOUR FAVORS IT.

THE VIRGINIA SENATOR ON THE BLAIR BILL.

HE SAYS SOUTHERNERS ARE POOR

And Federal Aid to Education Would be Acceptable at Least in His State—Speeches Against the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The senate took up the Blair educational bill, and Mr. Barbour addressed the senate in advocacy of the bill. He spoke of the great interest which the people took in that measure, and said that it had been favored in the platform of both political parties in that state. It was of the deepest interest to the people of Virginia, who had done as much for the sake of education as the people of any other state. They had expended about \$19,000,000 for that purpose, and had given \$5,000,000 to educate the colored children, which the general government had put upon, not only as citizens, but as sovereigns. He was surprised at the lack of interest on the subject shown by the senate, and was astonished at the southern senators' opposition. Why, he asked, was that so? They had no well-grounded apprehension that the school system of their states was to be interfered with. The consent of the states had to be obtained before the federal government could interfere with the rights of Alabama or Mississippi to be violated by the benefaction? Did the benefactions of George Peabody interfere with the school system in the states where they were in operation? He had no constitutional doubts on the subject, as he did not belong to the hair-splitting class of constitutional lawyers. If the general government took no interest in the education of the people, there was no reason why the people of Virginia should tax themselves to educate, in their midst, a class of people who did not act with them politically, and who would be more apt to vote with a man from Wisconsin than with a man from Virginia. As to the talk about the great wealth of the south, that he said, was a delusion. He himself had no doubt that the people of Virginia were poorer today than they had been fifteen years ago. He denied that the senator from West Virginia (Faulkner) had any right to say that if the bill was passed for the southern states. The bulk of that state lay west of the Allegheny mountains. The interest of that state was in the coal fields, and it was not ago when it cast its fortune wisely, no doubt, and to its own interest with the federal government.

THE SOUTH NOT WEALTHY.

The statements made as to the wealth of the south were not true, so far as the states of Virginia and North Carolina were concerned. The great flow of wealth, rolling over the Potomac sands had not reached them. He had no doubt that the agricultural interests of Virginia to be more depressed than today. He believed that there was a better day before that state; but that better day had not yet arrived. He believed that the people of Virginia were poorer today than they had been fifteen years ago. He denied that the senator from West Virginia (Faulkner) had any right to say that if the bill was passed for the southern states. The bulk of that state lay west of the Allegheny mountains. The interest of that state was in the coal fields, and it was not ago when it cast its fortune wisely, no doubt, and to its own interest with the federal government.

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GEORGIA RAILROADS.

THE MACON AND BIRMINGHAM FIGHT IN MERIWETHER.

The Abbeville and Waycross Road Assured to be Built This Year—Railroad Commission Matters.

One of the most important railroad cases that have been in court for years in Georgia, is that of the fight made by the town of Greenville, Meriwether county, on the Macon and Birmingham, which is now being conducted through the courts.

The facts in the case are well remembered by Cossatotric readers. In a nut shell, the railroad is to be built about three miles from Greenville. The citizens of Greenville are trying to force the road to come through that city. They have offered a number of inducements to have the road do this voluntarily. They protest that the building of the road so near and yet so far is a speculation to benefit the projectors at the cost of great injury to the town.

Originally the charter stipulated that the road was to go through Greenville. In the last legislature, after a stubborn fight, an amendment to the charter was passed, allowing the road to go near, but not through Greenville.

The latest developments are told in this dispatch:

GREENVILLE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon the fight opened upon the part of Greenville and Meriwether against the Macon and Birmingham railroad going around Greenville. During the two weeks of court here the matter was freely discussed, and it was found that four-fifths of the citizens of the county were decidedly in favor of having the road come through the town.

One of the sections of the charter of the Macon and Birmingham requires the company to get the consent of the county authorities before crossing, taking or using any of the public roads of the county. The company has not even applied for permission to cross, take or use any of the public highways that the proposed route below Greenville crosses.

Yesterday the board of county commissioners, in regular session, after reciting the fact that the running of the road below Greenville, would damage the public property of the county here, passed the following order:

"To the Macon and Birmingham Railroad company, its agents, etc.—You are hereby notified, not to take, use or occupy any of the public highways of said county for the purposes of said railroad company, unless said railroad shall run within one mile of the corporate limits of the town of Greenville. And notice is hereby given, for a violation of this notice and the law governing the same, that we will not only enjoin all trespassers on the public property, but will vigorously prosecute, under the criminal laws of the state, all such trespassers." March 4th, 1890. W. F. Gay, D. H. Bulloch, T. B. Tigner, county commissioners of Meriwether county, Ga.

Sheriff Maffett is busy serving the above notice upon all the contractors now at work on the line.

Half a dozen of the landowners on the proposed route below Greenville will contest the right of way by every known legal process.

The route through Greenville can be demonstrated to be as short and of as light grades as the one below.

All the lawyers are diligently preparing for the legal contest in favor of our town, and all are confident of success.

Tifton to Thomasville.

Contracts have been let by the Georgia Southern and Florida for building from Tifton to Thomasville.

The work is to begin in a few days.

Perhaps the building of this road was hastened by the beginning of work on the Augusta and West Florida. This route was intended to go through, or near Tifton, on to Thomasville.

The building of the Georgia Southern and Florida line to Thomasville changes the terminus of the Augusta and West Florida. Their destination now is Tifton.

The line from Tifton to Thomasville is fifty-five miles, and its building this year is assured. It is generally believed that this road will help the building of the Augusta and West Florida.

Abbeville and Waycross.

The building of this road is assured. Dr. J. T. Maynard, president of the company, is authorized to say that the route will be extended from Fort Valley to Abbeville.

If the Atlanta and Florida don't make that extension, some other road will.

With that gap in, from Fort Valley to Abbeville, Atlanta will have an air line to Jacksonville—the shortest possible route.

The road from Abbeville to Waycross is seventy-four miles long. It is stated authoritatively that the entire distance will be in operation before the 1st of next January.

The Darien Short Line.

Three years ago this line began on this road. Mr. R. K. Walker, almost unaided, has graded the entire line of forty-two miles from Darien to Locust, near Wallburg, on the Savannah, Florida and Western.

Eleven and a half miles of line, from Belleville, on the Sapelo river, northward, is laid with fifty-two pound steel rails.

Mr. Walker now has a cargo of rails on hand, enough to make four miles more to which, within sixty days he expects to have more rolling stock, and the work of construction will be pushed.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—The eleventh annual meeting of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway was held today at the general managers' office. The old board of directors were re-elected as follows: H. B. Plant, H. S. Haines, M. K. Joseph, W. S. Chisholm, H. J. Estill, Henry Sanford, M. J. O'Brien.

After the stockholders' meeting the board met and elected H. B. Plant, president; W. S. Chisholm, vice-president; H. S. Haines, general manager; S. R. Smith, secretary; and J. M. Lee, treasurer and assistant secretary.

The gross earnings of the company for 1889 show an increase of 34 per cent. over earnings for 1888. The tonnage, an increase of 14.7-10 per cent., and the number of passengers an increase of 14.3-10 per cent. over the year 1888.

Of the cotton receipts for the year 81 per cent. of the bales were consigned to merchants in Savannah. The receipts of lumber were 26,769 barrels more than in 1888.

Among the out of town stockholders who were present were Mr. Dimsey, of Augusta, Mr. E. H. Baskett, of Boston, and Mr. Morton, of Jacksonville.

At 1:30 the directors and a party of guests of Mr. Plant and Judge Chisholm left by a special train for Brunswick.

After a railroad meeting, to be held there tomorrow, the party will go to Jacksonville, and on down in Florida, and probably in Havana. They expect to return to Savannah in two weeks.

The Demand is a Just One.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—There is considerable complaint among our people on account of the schedule on the Atlanta and West Point road. There is a big demand for a morning train from Atlanta, so that we can reach here until 4 p. m., and the business men do not have time to attend to their correspondence until the day following. It would be a big thing for THE CONSTITUTION to help them by breakfast.

The Contractors at Work.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—The contractors of the Macon and Birmingham road are actively at work in Troup county, and the road is being graded right along. Several contractors have been in LaGrange this week making arrangements for the work. It is located, but it is hoped that the depot will be with the Atlanta and West Point line which combine depot at some convenient point near the center of the city.

ville, early this morning. A long freight train, heavily loaded with merchandise, was in the middle, and, going down grade, the rear car into the first part. Fifteen cars were almost totally wrecked, and merchandise was scattered about the ground. Conductor Lipe and flagman were slightly bruised, and a colored brakeman was badly hurt.

From Belton to Carnesville.

HOMER, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—A railroad meeting was held here today, and subscription started looking to the building of a road from Belton to Carnesville, by way of Homer. It is a lovely section of country, and the citizens are enthusiastic over the idea of soon having a road that will pay its stockholders, and bring with it the lasting benefits that come with such enterprises.

The Columbus Southern.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the directors of the Columbus Southern railway was held here today. A call for the payment of the amount due on stock was issued. Trains on this road will run through from Columbus to Albany on the 15th of this month.

Under One Head.

Commissioner T. H. Carter and Secretary Chas. A. Sindall are in New York, to attend the meeting of the rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship association, which convenes in New York today. The executive committee meets in joint session with the rate committee.

Mr. Dave Apple, of the Central, who has been in Atlanta for three or four days, left again last night.

Mr. George S. Barnum, general freight agent of the Georgia Pacific, at Birmingham, was here yesterday.

Mr. Wm. A. Higgins, traveling passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, was here yesterday.

The Augusta, Gibson and Sanderville is to be made a standard gauge.

Covington is anxious for the Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

The Macon steamship line has opened up a general office at No. 16 West Alabama street, with Mr. H. H. Raymond, general southern agent, in charge.

Mr. T. J. Selden, of the Va. and N. G., was here yesterday.

Mr. L. McPherson, advertising agent of the Pan Handle route, is in Atlanta collecting matter for a book book of southern points of interest. The book is to be printed in pamphlet form as an ad for the Pan Handle.

Mr. C. F. Preston, lost car agent of the Richmond and Danville, was here yesterday.

ADVERSE TO THE PLAINTIFF.

But He Will Try His Luck in the Supreme Court.

RALEIGH, N. C., March.—[Special.]—Last summer W. T. Hodge, of Wake county, entered complaint in the office of the superior court clerk here, that forty railroads in the state had not made reports of their business operations to the state for 1889, as required by law, which requires every railroad company to make an annual report to the governor of its operations each year, ending 30th of September, under a penalty of \$500 in each case. Hodge claimed that these railroads were not being complied with, and also claimed the penalty. The superior court has decided the case adversely to him. Today he appealed to the supreme court. His counsel say they believe they will win their case in that court.

AT THE THEATRE.

The Attractions for This and the Coming Week.

"Zozo" is the attraction for Friday and Saturday and everybody knows the play. Of the company this year the Texas Siftings says:

"During the whole of the evening the stage was an area of fun, whereon every prospect pleased and naught was vile; in the second part the scenery persons were capably portrayed and the scenery was simply superb. The ladies of the company were ahead of the majority of the spectacular plays visiting our city, and presented a mise en scene of dazzling beauty. The play is interpreted by a complete dramatic comedy and operatic organization. When to these principles are added a competent company under excellent management, it is easy to sum up the entertainment furnished by the new 'Zozo' company as first-class."

"Captain Swift."

Next Monday, for a Monday matinee and one night only, will be produced in our city Captain Swift, the great Madison Square theater success. For the company playing the Pennsylvania, Arthur Forest assumes the title role, and Miss Rosa Rand, an old favorite, has a leading part in the cast. A right Huntington, another favorite, is with the company.

"Captain Swift" is a play that has earned a high reputation. It ran for 360 nights at the Madison Square theater in New York, and for 150 nights in London, receiving the very highest critical commendation. It is the work of a young Australian author, Haddon Chambers.

The Rochester Express of September 16th, thus sums up the product of the play: "The play is thrown open last night. The second opening in the history of the theater was an auspicious one. There were large and well-qualified audiences, and the performance of 'Captain Swift,' by a company from the Madison Square theater, was a triumph of the glamour which such a play as 'Captain Swift' distills, under the influence of its undeniable power and pathos, and its heart to criticize it in the cold blood. In such creations as this and 'Jim the Penman,' the drama finds its perfect form. The play is a masterpiece of the art of the stage, and its inevitable consequences of sin and crime must doubtless be delineated upon the stage as well as in fiction, and yet, as in Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' the villain in this play is the hero. And herein lies the questionable nature of its influence on the audience. Crime should be depicted as abhorrent and the criminal as an object of universal condemnation, but in 'Captain Swift' the criminal is so depicted, and the audience is so conditioned, that the villain in this play is the hero. And herein lies the questionable nature of its influence on the audience. Crime should be depicted as abhorrent and the criminal as an object of universal condemnation, but in 'Captain Swift' the criminal is so depicted, and the audience is so conditioned, that the villain in this play is the hero. And herein lies the questionable nature of its influence on the audience. Crime should be depicted as abhorrent and the criminal as an object of universal condemnation, but in 'Captain Swift' the criminal is so depicted, and the audience is so conditioned, that the villain in this play is the hero. And herein lies the questionable nature of its influence on the audience. 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STATE CAPITOL NEWS.

JUDGE O. S. LITTLEFIELD APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.
Judge Henry Fort's Successor Commissioned Until the Meeting of the General Assembly—Other Department News.

Governor Gordon, yesterday appointed Mr. O. S. Littlefield as judge of the Wayne county circuit court.

It is several weeks since the death of Judge Henry Fort left the position vacant. The governor was delayed in appointing a successor to Judge Fort by the strenuous efforts made by partisans of the other candidates, each of whom claimed that their man was the choice of the majority of the citizens of Wayne county.

Two weeks ago THE CONSTITUTION stated that the Hon. O. S. Littlefield had been selected by the governor, and although several attempts have been made since that time to alter his decision, no evidence of sufficient weight was submitted to change the decision. Judge Littlefield is commissioned until the meeting of the next general assembly, when he will probably be confirmed for the full term.

There is no one in Wayne county better fitted to fill the position than Judge Littlefield, and Governor Gordon feels confident he has selected the man who will give the most general satisfaction.

The governor intends to call the attention of the next legislature to the subject of glanders among horses and cattle. His idea is to have some legislation under which animals afflicted with the disease can be killed as soon as it is ascertained that they have the glanders.

Adjutant General Hall yesterday issued a commission to J. A. Laing as the first lieutenant of the Dawson Guards.

ALL ABOUT A STABLE.

A Verbal Agreement Brings Two People Into Court.

A dispute over a stable is the cause which led to a suit filed in the superior court yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Purcell is the plaintiff in the case and Dr. H. V. M. Miller the defendant. The suit is brought to enforce a verbal agreement claimed to have been made between Mrs. Purcell and Dr. Miller six years ago, and which the petitioner now says the defendant refuses to carry out.

In the declaration it is averred that in 1884 an agreement was verbally entered into between Mrs. Purcell and Dr. Miller for the joint erection of a stable on the land owned by Mrs. Purcell, on Poplar street.

Mrs. Purcell owns a lot on Forsyth street and Dr. Miller a lot on Walton street, the two lots joining at the rear.

The petitioner alleges that in 1884, the petitioner and Dr. Miller agreed to build a brick stable on ground owned by Mrs. Purcell, at a cost of \$500, each to pay half; that the contract was let out, and the workmen came to tear away an old stable to begin the erection of the new one. Mr. W. F. Roberts, who then occupied Dr. Miller's place, objected to the matter, and was dropped till the expiration of his lease, which was for four years.

The consideration of Mrs. Purcell allowing the stable to be built on her ground, was that Dr. Miller, so it is alleged, should come to her a certain number of feet fronting on Poplar street, adjoining her property.

She further alleges that, supposing the agreement between her and Dr. Miller was yet in force, she began tearing down her kitchen to build a new one on the ground which she claims was to be allowed her by the defendant when the stable was agreed upon.

Mrs. Purcell alleges that she is ready to build the stable and carry out her part of the contract, but that the defendant refuses to allow her to proceed with the erection of her kitchen. She says she is at expense to tear away the old room, and, therefore, the court should require Dr. Miller to stand to his alleged verbal contract, made in 1884.

TOGETHER SEVEN WEEKS.

A Honeymoon Shortened by Divorce Proceedings.

Rather an interesting divorce libel was filed in the superior court yesterday.

A young wife who dwelt seven short weeks wants to be separated by the law from her erring husband.

Her name is Mrs. Lilly Connor, and the defendant, from whom she asks separation, is Cicero Connor.

In her petition Mrs. Connor writes that she was married in January of this year, but that within a very few days after her marriage her husband began to ill-treat and abuse her. She avers that he called her vile names, and that he was anything but pet names, and in various other ways made her life a burden to her.

At the end of seven weeks, the plaintiff states, she and her husband separated, but that subsequently they came together again and lived as man and wife off and on to the end of four months, since which time they have not lived with each other.

Mrs. Connor asks that the court totally divorce her from her husband, Cicero Connor.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Indications for tomorrow: Rain, easterly winds, colder.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

ALL observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, at each place.

STATIONS.

Meridian..... 29.90 64 52 SW 6 28 Cloudy
Tallahassee..... 29.80 64 58 SW 6 28 Cloudy
Mobile..... 29.80 64 58 SW 6 28 Cloudy
Montgomery..... 29.80 64 58 SW 6 28 Cloudy
New Orleans..... 29.80 64 58 SW 6 28 Cloudy
Galveston..... 29.80 64 58 SW 6 28 Cloudy
Palm Beach..... 29.80 64 58 SW 6 28 Cloudy
Cape Canaveral..... 29.80 64 58 SW 6 28 Cloudy
Browsville..... 29.80 64 58 SW 6 28 Cloudy
Rio Grande City..... 29.80 64 58 SW 6 28 Cloudy

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time.)

TIME OF OBSERVATION.

7 a. m. 29.90 64 40 S 4 .00 P'ty Cl'dy
1 p. m. 29.90 64 32 W 18 T Raining
Minimum Thermometer..... 63
Total Rainfall..... T

JOHN FITZGERALD, Observer.

This is the season when a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you more good than at any other time of year. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring.

The annual commencement of the Atlanta Medical College will be held at DeGue's opera house tonight at 8 o'clock. Fifty-one young doctors will be awarded their diplomas by Governor John B. Gordon, a member of the board of trustees. The orator of the evening will be Mr. Hooper Alexander, of this city. The valedictory will be delivered by Dr. J. A. Quillian, of the graduating class. The public generally are invited to attend and the closing exercises of this time-honored institution.

Go to Hill & Walker's stable, on Hunter and Forsyth streets, and see a fine car load of horses for sale, shipped from Bowling Green, Ky.; the best load shipped to Atlanta this season, extra saddle and harness combined horses.

Church Service in West End.

The ladies of Park street church will give a supper tonight at the residence of Mr. J. W. Pope, on Peoples street, in West End. All invited.

SOME PEOPLE YOU MEET.

There were five northern men in the party of six gentlemen who sat together at dinner at the Kimball yesterday. The proposed Northern club came up for discussion, and was unanimously indorsed.

"I have been in the south for only a few days, now," said one of the party, "but I can readily see the good such an organization would do. If it did nothing else, it could be made to show the unanimity of northern-born southerners upon the race question."

"Well," began a New York traveling man, "I came to the south a few years ago a radical, red-hot republican. But it didn't take me long to see that the greatest mistake ever made in this country was giving the ballot to the negro. The efforts of designing politicians of the fugals stripe to keep alive sectional feeling by misrepresenting the south thoroughly disgusted me, and I wouldn't vote for one of them to save them."

"My home is in Tennessee now," spoke up a third, "but I travel over fifteen southern states. I have studied the question in all its phases, and am heartily in favor of taking the ballot away from the negro. That, it seems to me, must be the ultimate solution of the question if this agitation is kept up."

"Not one in ten—not one in fifty—are fit to vote," interposed the New Yorker.

The discussion which followed was general, but all agreed upon one point—that the ballot should be taken away from the negro if such a step was possible.

And all were northerners.

"R. P. Suzary, Paris," was the name on a card sent up to THE CONSTITUTION editorial rooms yesterday. It was followed by a tall, handsome Frenchman, who looked every inch the artist which he afterwards proved to be.

Monsieur Suzary is in the south representing the great Paris art publishing house, of Philadelphia, in the sale of what is pronounced by connoisseurs of art as being the most attractive and most elegant work of its kind ever shown in Atlanta.

The series is one illustrative of the great Paris exposition, being in the main painted plates of the works of art which took first prize at the exposition.

"I find," said Mr. Suzary, "an excellent field for art here in the south. I have been to New Orleans and then to a good many places between there and Atlanta, and only in Birmingham did I find a lack of art appreciation. But I did find it there."

A young man whose most striking feature—with his hat off—is the paucity of the hair that is or is not, on top of the head, was in Atlanta yesterday representing the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. L. G. McPherson, of Pittsburgh. Mr. McPherson is through the south getting the material for a handbook, illustrating the different cities of this section, their principal attractions, and so forth.

"You may ask why the Pennsylvania is doing this," said Mr. McPherson, "as we do not come into this southern country. But a study of the map will show you that our lines are the great feeders of this territory. I found that there was no handbook of the south, so I determined to present, in a brief, attractive form, the facts about the different points of interest here. It is our aim to show the people of the north and west just what they may expect to see upon a visit to the south."

Good idea. Why hasn't it been done before?

Major Smyth has been revolutionizing and systematizing things about the postoffice. He has made a number of changes in the existing order of things, and has added several features calculated to facilitate the work. One rather unique contrivance which I found there was a little wooden rack, or rather a series of racks, which he uses in counting pennies, nickels and dimes. These are so constructed that they contain exactly a hundred of the coins to be counted—that for the pennies, one hundred pennies; that for the nickels, one hundred nickels, and so forth.

"The advantage of these is two-fold," the major explained. "First, they greatly facilitate the work of counting, and second, as you count you have the coins spread out before you, and can easily distinguish any that is not good. How did I come to adopt this plan? Why, years ago I noticed that the counting at the treasury was done that way, and when I came in here I remembered that, and put it into effect."

A group of east Georgia men were discussing THE CONSTITUTION'S governorship vote—it being talked of in all parts of the state—when the gentleman from Greene spoke up.

"I don't hesitate to say that I am for Colonel Norther," he said, "but that gentleman's friends must not think that they can beat Colonel Livingston easily. Livingston is the best politician in Georgia, and I think they will find he has very great strength with an element which a vote like that in Sunday's paper would not reach. Then the friends of both gentlemen must not fail to realize that there is being made even now a very strong effort to get them into a fight, all of it in the interest of other candidates."

Judge Lambert Tree, an eminent jurist of Chicago, spent yesterday in the city, the guest of the Kimball. Judge Tree has been in Florida, and is on his way back to "Chicago."

"I wish you would say for me," said Mr. J. R. Quillian, one of DeKalb's prominent allies, "that the sentiment of the farmers of our county is for Colonel Livingston. That was determined at the last meeting of our county alliance, though no vote was taken. We are for Murphy Candler for the legislature."

PALPITATION of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Portfolio of Fashions and What to Wear for 1890.

This is the latest and best book, including all the standard and useful designs for ladies' and children's dress, with descriptions, and of material required, etc., etc. Every lady wants this book illustrating the new styles, and the latest information about every department of dress, materials, trimmings, costumes, etc., etc. Just what every lady, milliner, dressmaker and merchant wants to know about the fashions for the coming season. The manual contains the latest and best of the most full-length figures of fashionable costumes, bound in one, price 25 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, 111 Marietta street.

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA

Furnishes nutrient and aids digestion.

Payments on the new series of the Hibernia Building and Loan association will begin on March 10. By putting aside ten dollars a month you will accumulate twelve hundred dollars before you know it. Take some shares from Peter F. Clarke, secretary, at Capital City bank.

M. Mahoney, the commissioner of public works, is president of the Hibernia Building and Loan association, and has been from its organization. It is safe and certain. Take some shares in its new series. The books are now open. Call on any of the officers, or on Peter F. Clarke, secretary, at the Capital City bank.

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER.
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

PRINTING, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc.
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE PRINCE OF PUBLISHERS)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

P. J. KENNY
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALER

Agent for the Celebrated L. L. Dillinger PENNSYLVANIA

RYE WHISKY

Also has in stock a fine assortment of Gilson's Scotch Whisky and the famous Rye and Bourbon Whisky for medicinal and family use; also imported Oat, Hennessy and Martell Brandy, Sherry, Port, Claret, Wine and Champagne. A large line of best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and bottle.

Sweet Mash Country Corn Whisky a specialty. Sole agent for the celebrated Original Budweiser Beer.

P. J. KENNY,
40 Decatur St.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

MY KIDNEYS.

Yes, your kidneys are one of the most vital parts of your body. They are the great

BLOOD FILTERERS

and must be kept pure, clean and in their normal condition if you want to enjoy good health.

THE WEAK AND NERVOUS

have their kidneys affected. Their kidneys need cleaning and restoration to their normal condition, then the blood becomes purified and the system of health returns. In order to cleanse your kidneys, use Stuart's

GIN AND BUCHU!

It is the only reliable, simple, cheap and effective. It is an infallible remedy for kidney, bladder and all urinary diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS!

Mr. E. L. D. Mobley suffered for years from excruciating pain in the bladder. Stuart's Gin and Buchu "made him a well man."

Dr. B. A. Fontaine, after a thorough trial, recommended Stuart's Gin and Buchu to the profession and public as a remedy for all kidney and urinary troubles.

Dr. A. Culver, "considers Stuart's Gin and Buchu the best kidney, urinary and bladder remedy in the world."

Sold by all druggists.

DR. BOWES & CO

212 MARITTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

(Over Jacobs' Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impotency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of the brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Emission and Seminal Discharge, etc., etc. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To every case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by SCHUBA'S PHARMACY, Sole Agents for the genuine, 63 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

January 20.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS

RAILROAD.

Standard Time (30th Meridian) Governs this Schedule. For rules governing the rights of passengers, see Book of Standard Rules.

IN EFFECT SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1889.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

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CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

ALL WINTER GOODS! SPECIAL SALE OF PANTS!

AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

GEORGE MUSE, 38 WHITEHALL ST. PEYTON H. SNOOK.

On Monday morning I will throw open my new warehouses on a BRAND-NEW STOCK.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE.

Solid Oak and Mahogany Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, with over 100 Parlor Suites, Wardrobes, Hat Racks, Sideboards, Book Cases, Desks and Fancy Chairs.

100 Solid Oak Suites only \$25.

20 Roll Top Desks.

10 Standing Desks, 6, 8 and 10 feet.

10 Sets Leather Dining Chairs.

5 car loads Grand Rapids Furniture to open this week. Don't buy before seeing these goods.

P. H. SNOOK.

GEORGE W. MARKENS,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER!

Pennsylvania Rye and Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.

Monogram Rye, Finches' Golden Wedding, McBrayer, Westmoreland Club, Full line of Champagne, etc. Send for Price List. Country orders solicited. Postoffice box 201. SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD.

SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

Taking Effect February 16, 1890. Standard Time. 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

At Macon, Union depot..... 10 00 a m No. 1. No. 3. No. 11.

At Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R. Y..... 1 11 p m 9 44 p m 12 23 p m

At Cordele..... 1 30 p m 1 45 p m 4 30 p m

At Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R..... 2 38 p m 2 53 p m 5 42 p m

At Tifton..... 2 58 p m 3 13 p m 6 02 p m

At Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R..... 3 26 p m 3 41 p m 6 30 p m

At Jasper..... 3 55 p m 4 10 p m 6 59 p m

At Lake City, junction F. C. & P. R. R..... 4 03 p m 4 18 p m 7 07 p m

At Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot..... 4 55 p m 5 10 p m 8 00 p m

GOING NORTH.

At Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot..... 10 00 a m No. 2. No. 4. No. 14.

At Lake City, junction F. C. & P. R. R..... 10 09 a m 10 24 a m 1 13 a m

At Jasper, junction S. F. & W. R. R..... 11 09 a m 11 24 a m 2 13 a m

At Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R..... 12 12 p m 12 27 p m 3 16 p m

At Tifton..... 1 14 p m 1 29 p m 4 18 p m

At Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R..... 2 08 p m 2 23 p m 5 12 p m

At Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R. Y..... 3 24 p m 3 39 p m 6 28 p m

At Cordele..... 3 44 p m 3 59 p m 6 48 p m

At Macon, Union depot..... 4 55 p m 5 10 p m 8 00 p m

Fullman Palace Sleeping Cars on trains Nos. 3 and 4.

All trains arrive and depart from Union depot, Macon, except No. 11 and 12, accommodation trains, which arrive and depart from Macon Junction.

A. C. KNAPP, Traffic Mgr.

CLYDE BOWTICK, Soliciting Agent, 6 Wall street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

R. H. RICHARDS & CO.

59 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND DEALERS IN

ENGIN

